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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Titusville Soldiers' Home—Bill About Aldermen.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1871.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

Mr. SHURLOCK introduced a resolution for a special committee to investigate the affairs of the

TITUSVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL,

under charge of Gordon A. Berry, who received a loan of five thousand dollars from the State under the act of 1867, obliging him to pay it back at the rate of $250 per quarter, which he failed to do. The resolution passed.

A BILL ABOUT ALDERMEN.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill relating to Aldermen and the creation of judicial districts in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, stating that it had been sent him by the Law Association, and he read it in his place, as he had all other bills sent him, with the understanding that he was not committed in its favor. It provides that all Aldermen shall be members of the Bar and appointed by the Court.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871.

SENATE.

THE NEW TEXAS SENATOR.

In response to an invitation from the Vice President, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, who was declared on Saturday entitled to his seat, appeared and took the oath of office.

STATUES OF EMINENT RHODE ISLANDERS.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted, and had read, a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, that, in accordance with the invitation of Congress to each State, to contribute statues of two of its most eminent citizens now deceased, for adornment of the old hall of the House of Representatives, that State had furnished statues of General Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams.

Mr. SPRAGUE suggested to the Committee on Public Buildings, to which this communication was referred, to provide for formal reception and unveiling of the statues.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate to the Senate a list of the names and residences of Enumerators and persons employed in taking the Ninth Census, with the number of days of actual service by and amounts paid to each.

BAYARD ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The Senate then took up Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting business to legislation on the South &c., when Mr. Bayard, a member of the Committee on Investigation of Southern affairs replied at length in the speech of Mr. Sherman Saturday. His argument covered the points that the sole and only support produced by Mr. Sherman for his vague and wholesale charges against the social condition in the Southern States, were anonymous newspaper clippings and letters, as to ten of these States there was not a particle of testimony before the Senate. As the Investigating Committee's labors had been confined exclusively to North Carolina, Senator Sherman, had been compelled to except Virginia, where the Democratic administration had prevailed, and his only allegation in the case of Kentucky had been immediately refuted by a Senator from that State.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

Mr. Stevenson's logic was that after six long years' exercise of unchecked and unprecedented power, Congress had now nothing left but to denounce the work of its own hands, and to denounce the Administration and the Republican governments throughout eleven States. Was it not a commentary upon this statement, that Republican Virginia should be represented by her Senators here of opposite politics, to be entirely peaceful and well ordered? He said that Mr. Sherman's speech was a mere outrageous vilification of the whole people, ever uttered. The developments of the testimony taken in the investigation which was confined to North Carolina showed that prisoners were arrested for their politics and without lawful warrant by Radical tools.

HAD BETTER LOOK AT HOME.

Kirk and Bergen were most brutally treated. They were suspended from trees, pistols pointed at them and their lives threatened, to make them confess things which they knew nothing of. The subsequent appointment of Pierrepont by the President to succeed Ambassador Motley, and of Judge Settle, an important witness on the Radical side, indicated the approaching whitewash to be given in his report.

The shooting of white men by negroes disguised, according to Sherman, by a colored woman by undisguised, occurring in open day, was of whom she was recognized, and he was a negro, and similar instances were referred to by Mr. Bayard as

A REPETITION

of Mr. Sherman's charge that these outrages arose from political causes and were directed against Republicans.

Mr. FERRY: This lawlessness were men of property in North Carolina and these were exclusively against Democrats.

THINGS IN DEMOCRATIC STATES ORDERLY.

Radical witnesses had assisted to prove that the best friends of law and order in the State were to be found among Democrats.

CHARGES NORTH CAROLINA'S TROUBLES TO HOLDEN.

He attributed the cause of the lawlessness to attempts of the Radical Governor Holden, to control of the political offices of the State by force, and his appointment of unfit men to office, thus compelling counter-organizations for the purpose of property self-protection and safety.

SECRET OATH

bound the organization of the State known as Union Leagues, numbering 10,000 negroes. He held that the same outrages, which when happening in North Carolina were made the subject of comment, would be comparatively unheard of if occurring elsewhere, and that the stories of disturbances there had been

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

The Federal government had no more justification for the exercise of police power in the South, shall report during the next or subsequent session of Congress, and moved the previous question.

A debate followed.

Messrs. BUTLER and SHELLABARGER wished for a discussion of Southern affairs, and

Mr. DAWES was opposed to it.

MR. DAWES' AMENDMENT.

Mr. DAWES's amendment for the Senate concurrent resolution was read as follows:

ITS PROVISIONS.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of eleven Senators and fourteen Representatives be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of laws and safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report any time during the next or any subsequent session of Congress, the result of their investigation to either or both Houses of Congress, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient, and that said Committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers, to sit during recess, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and that all expenses of said Committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of said Committee.

THE RESOLUTION PASSES.

The resolution under the previous question was passed by a vote of yeas 127, nays 60.

Mr. Butler, after the result of the vote was announced, said, "Now let Mr. Wheeler introduce his resolution to adjourn without day."

Mr. Wheeler—"If I see it is right to be done, I shall do it."

The House took from the Speaker's table and passed an act relating to

MONEYS PAID INTO COURTS

of the United States, also a bill relating to printing specifications and drawings of the Patent office.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The House considered the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be engraved and prepared in the Treasury Department, forms and designs for circulating notes for the National Banks and to issue the same in place of worn out or mutilated notes, &c. This was debated at length, but no final decision was taken.

ANOTHER DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. PERCE introduced a bill to remove all political and legal disabilities, with the exception of four specified classes.

REFUSED CONSIDERATION.

The House refused to suspend the rules for its consideration—yeas 95, nays 89.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Wheeler said lest the gentleman from Mass. should fall out of the line of the prophecy he would offer the following resolution. [Laughter.]

Resolved that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives close the present session on the 23d of March instant.

Mr. Butler, "I withdraw all objection to all motions to print I made this morning."

Mr. Cox, "I congratulate the House that the gentleman has come around in favor of amnesty."

Mr. Cobb, moved that the House adjourn, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Wheeler's resolution was adopted, yeas 121, nays 54, and at 5:15 the House adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Arrived—Carrie, V. Kountz and Commonwealth, from New Orleans; Julia, from Vicksburg; Northwestern, from La Crosse; Lewis, from Kansas City. Departed—Nile, for Louisville; Argonaut, for Tennessee river; Grand Republic, for New Orleans; City of Chester, for Memphis; Dubuque, for Reed's Landing; Harry Johnson for Keokuk. River stationary. Weather cool and a high wind. Steamers Penina and Ida Stockdale are merry loaded for Fort Benton, and will leave this week.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Weather clear. Mercury 38 degrees. The river after reaching a point two inches above high water mark has fallen. Arrived—Robert Burns from Cincinnati; Natchez and Legal Tender from White river; Celeste from Arkansas river; Bismarck from St. Louis. Departed—Church for Louisville; Colorado for Vicksburg; Silver Bow for Edinburg and Red river; Belle of Memphis and Post Boy for St. Louis; Utah and Mary Belle for Arkansas river; Robert Mitchell for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—River falling slowly; fallen two inches since last night—six feet six inches in Louisville Chute, eight feet six inches in Canal; five feet six on the Falls. Rainy and disagreeable all day; turned towards evening; clear and cool to-night; Levee dull. Arrived—Kate Robinson and Echo, from Nashville; Lone Star and Minerva, from Memphis; Glasgow, from Arkansas River. Departed: Kate Robinson, for Minerva, Glasgow, for Arkansas River; Lone Star, for Pittsburgh. Billed to leave to-morrow: Kate Kinney, for New Orleans, and Alex. Mitchell, for Nashville. Packet Bowling Green Leslie Combs is chartered to bring iron from the Red River Iron Works.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—River twenty-one feet; about stationary. Arrived—Dove, Ida and Ben Hur, from Tennessee river, R. R. Hudson from Wheeling, Alexander Mitchell, Mary Davage, and Messenger, from Cumberland. Departed—Alexander Mitchell for St. Paul, Mary Dare and for St. Louis. Heavy

[illegible] March 20.—River falling with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Departed—Cheek and warm. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo; America, from Cincinnati; Eddy and Burkeville, from Upper Cumberland. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo; Kate Putnam, for Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, March 20.—Idlewild, Evansville Packet at 9 p. m.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis at 10; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis at 11; Bostona, Cairo to St. Louis at 11; Painter, Memphis to Shotwells at 2 a. m.; Wananita, New Orleans to Cincinnati at 6; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh to St. Louis at 8; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis at 11; Atlantic, Cincinnati to Wild Duck, St. Louis to Pittsburgh at 4; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville at 4; S. Turner, New Orleans to Evansville at 4; J. W. Garnett, St. Louis to Sewerville at 6; Far West, Pittsburgh to Fort Benton at 7. The river fell one inch. Weather clear. Mercury six degrees.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—River falling; eight feet on Harpeth shoals; weather fair and warm. Arrived, Tyrone from Cairo; Americus from Cincinnati; Eldyville and Burkeville from Upper Cumberland. Departed, Tyrone for Cairo; Kate Putnam for Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO.

Huron and Ontario ship Canal—The Great Farmer Still Solvent, &c

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 20.—A delegation representing the city of Chicago and the Board of Trade, leaves to-night for Ottawa, Canada, to press upon the attention of the Canadian Parliament the great necessity for providing some means for constructing the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, connecting Georgia bay with Lake Ontario at Toronto. The delegation consists of Hon. C. C. H. Holden, President of the Board of Trade; ex-Governor Brooks, of the Chicago *Tribune*, W. McMullen, of the Chicago *Evening Post*, and Col. James H. Bowen. They will be joined at Ottawa by Hon. Wm. Bagden, who is now in New York. They are instructed to represent the great interest the West has in the work and the advantages that will accrue to both parties from the construction of the proposed canal.

The Jackson Gazette denies the statement generally circulated through the press that John I. Alexander the great farmer and cattle dealer of Morgan county had failed and made an assignment. He has not made an assignment nor does he intend to do so.

On Friday last the store of Dimmick, Lasalle county, Illinois, Fred'k Wheatley, a young farmer who was quite severely injured by runaway horses which he was attempting to stop and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

A fire at Wauconda on Saturday, destroyed the Ackley House and four small buildings. Total loss $20,000, with only $5,000 insurance.

A suit was commenced against the Illinois Central Railroad at Mattoon, on Saturday, for $20,000 in behalf of Amanda Crabtree, for trespass, he having been injured while jumping from the train as it was passing the station.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Latest Election Returns.

CONCORD, March 20.—The provisional certificate having been granted the Democratic members elect, Messrs. Hubbard and Ball left by the morning train for Washington. They will be joined in New York by Parker. The State Senate will consist of Republicans and six Democrats, Fling, in the Tenth District, by but six majority, and Threasher, in the eleventh but nineteen. Both gentlemen are Democrats.

The *Statesman* claims that the House will stand 166 Republicans to 164 Democrats, giving the Democrats the organization. To Lancaster Hoitt, Democratic candidate in this estimate. The *Statesman* claims that Messrs. Underhill of Chester, Ligeo of Lancaster Wilson of Rockingham, and Morse of Winchester, who were returned by the town clerks as Republicans, are Democrats. If this claim is made good, there will be no room for doubt as to the result, which will give them a majority of six, which they say by a vote of disaffected Republicans. Republicans can be raised to 12 or 14.

The allotment of officers to complete the organization of the present incumbents, and change of acts in relation to the Supreme Judicial Court, to enable a complete rotation on the Bench in all places, are subjects of discussion in Democratic circles.

The *Monitor* gives the return of the representatives from all towns in the State, and classifies them—Republicans 164, Democrats and Labor Reformers 166. The *Patriot* says that the House will stand 166 Democrats and 162 Radicals, the Labor Reformers being classed as Democrats.

The *Statesman* still adheres to its statement of 166 Republicans and 164 Democrats. Probably nothing more definite will be arrived at before the meeting of the legislature in June next.

JAMAICA.

Steamship Tennessee—She Sails

KINGSTON, March 20.—The United States steamer Tennessee with Navaket has sailed for San Domingo via. Port au Prince. Two of the officers of the Tennessee were on board under arrest. There is much excitement among the people because the constabulary received ten dollars apiece and for the capture of seven drunken seamen belonging to the Tennessee. The effect of offering money to negro police for the capture of white Americans is regarded as mischievous.

—A man giving his name as Thomas Halton swindled Mathew Ballis & Co., brokers of Boston, out of $5,000 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, on Saturday for the capture of seven of the Taunton bank.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest from Paris!

PROGRESS OF THE RIOTS!

Public Offices Seized!

MOB LAW PREVAILS!

Chanzy a Prisoner!

TO BE SHOT!

The Revolution Extending!

A REIGN OF TERROR!

Bonapartist Intrigues!

AN UNDER-CURRENT!

Napoleon III. in England!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF THE RIOT.

PARIS, March 19.—The corpses of the Generals were mutilated. The National Guards are now the only armed force in Paris, and most of them are marching through the streets. There are barricades in the Rue des Martyr, the Avenue Trudane Chausse, De Clignactyourt, Faubourg St. Denis, Rue Rochecho, the court and vicinity of the Hotel de Ville, and Faubourg St. Antoine. All else where is calm. No acts of pillage have occurred, but there is no traffic.

PUBLIC OFFICES OCCUPIED BY THE INSURGENTS.

The insurrectionists hold the Mayoralties, offices of the Ministers and telegraphs. Municipal elections will be held to-morrow. The Parisian Mayors and deputies demand the removal of General Paladines and Vinoy, of the Seine. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was suggested as the latter's successor. The Government gave its consent to the change. Rochefort is said to be confined in General Paladines, after the latter was taken prisoner, went to the Hotel de Ville, but the insurgents refused to confined him.

SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION.

The revolutionary movement in Paris, it is thought, will extend to Marseilles, Lyons and Bordeaux.

NATIONAL GUARD PROCLAMATIONS.

PARIS, March 20.—The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first one says: "The French people will not submit until an attempt was made to touch the life of the Republic. The army did not raise its hand against the Republic, but against the Republic, only the Government. That it can close its era of invasion by a civil war, the people of Paris are ready to continue the struggle." The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guard, and dated at Hotel de Ville.

THE SECOND PROCLAMATION

is as follows: "To the people of Paris—You have entrusted us with the defence of Paris, and we promise to fulfill our duty. Order out the Government which betrayed us. Our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you to prepare for communal elections. Give to-day only recompense—the establishment of a real republic." Some signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR.

The *Official Journal* contains a circular issued by the Minister of the Central Committee, is to be disbanded if any outbreak in the streets of the barricades have taken possession of the Ministry of Justice, and assassinated Generals Lecomte and Thomas. The names of the members of the Committee is unknown, as is also what they deliver Paris from. The crimes committed by these men have no claim for support by their followers. Let all who have a regard for the honor and interest of France separate from them and rally around the Republic and Assembly. [Signed by the Ministers at present in Paris.]

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RIOT.

The Hotel de Ville is surmounted by a red flag and barricaded, but contains no ammunition. Shots have been heard, but no conflict has been reported. The spectators Parisians are stupefied. Gen. Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the Heights of Montmartre. Three crowds were waiting at the landing stage, including a large number of French refugees, who cheered enthusiastically as the Emperor made his appearance on the dock.

NO GERMAN HELP FOR PARIS.

It is said that the Germans decline to interfere with the affairs in Paris.

GENS D'ARMES DESERT.

A report from the French capital says that the gens d' armes collected from the provinces by General Vinoy, have deserted and joined the insurgents.

[World Special.]

STATE OF PARIS.

PARIS, March 20.—The insurgents hold the Hotel de Ville, Palais de Justice, Tuileries and Place Vendome. Complete apathy is displayed by the Bourgeois. No resistance has been made to the insurgents.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GENERALS.

The murders of Lecomte and Thomas were perpetrated in the Rue des Rosiers. Thomas was killed instantly, but Clement Gallard ordered him held against a wall, while his body was riddled with bullets. Lecomte died with the utmost composure, smoking a cigar and refusing a bandage over his eyes. Many other executions occurred.

MORE TROOPS SENT FOR.

The government has telegraphed for thirty thousand men at Camp Sartory to come to Paris.

NO GARRISON ALLOWED IN PARIS.

The Prussians at St. Denis will enter Paris if the garrison is increased beyond 40,000.

BONAPARTIST AGENTS.

The city is full of Bonapartist agents. The insurgents for some days past have received five francs daily, which is supposed to be furnished by these agents.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, March 20.—One of the papers for the city says that a secret treaty existed to that effect between Russia and Prussia, there was a distinct understanding that Prussia would support the claim of Russia's proposition for the abrogation of the clauses of the treaty of 1856 relative to the Black Sea.

EXPULSION OF LUXEMBOURGERS.

The Luxemburg *Telegraf* says the present unfriendliness of the French is greatly exaggerated. They did not expel Luxembourgers from Paris, but sent them home at their own request. The French Consul absolved the Luxemburg Council from all responsibility for the withdrawal of his subjects in the city.

NATIONAL GUARDS OCCUPYING PARIS.

6 P. M.—In Paris this morning the situation was unchanged. The National Guard, in obedience to orders from the Central Republican Committee, have taken up positions in various quarters of the city, meeting with no resistance.

A majority of the National Guards are passive and quiet.

NEW ELECTIONS.

Preparations are making at voting places throughout the city for the commune elections under the Central Republican Committee. According to the apportionment made there is one representative to be chosen for every hundred thousand voters. Elections will be held on Wednesday instead of Thursday.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GENERALS CONDEMNED

The press condemn assassination of the Generals, recognize only as authority the Assembly, and declare the present situation unendurable.

VARIOUS RUMORS.

Rumors of every description are in circulation. One says the Nationals intend to march on Versailles; another, that the Assembly will remove to Orleans, and they say they about to appoint General Faidherbe Generalissimo and Dictator.

All the papers at the Prefecture of Police have been destroyed by the Nationals.

INSURGENTS WILLING TO TREAT.

9.30 P. M.—The *Gaulois* reports that overtures have been made to Government by the Montmartre insurgents, and that Labiche, Minister of the Interior has been fully empowered to grant liberal but legitimate concessions.

THE LAST REPORT CONTRADICTED.

11:30 P. M.—The *Etoile Belge* has advices denying that negotiations have been opened with the insurgents in Paris, and representing that the rioters, flushed with their success, are in full possession of the city. The windows of the Hotel de Ville are crowded with armed Nationals. Chassepots are being distributed among the people, and the cry of the mob is "a Versailles." The centre of the city remains undisturbed.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

ROUEN, March 20.—The people here are deeply excited over the news from Paris, but no outward demonstration has been made. The Mobiles are prohibited from crossing to the right bank of the Seine.

BRAZIL.

SLAVE INSURRECTION—SIGNIFICANT NEWSPAPER UTTERANCES.

RIO, JANEIRO, Brazil, February 22.—It has been discovered in the province of Minas Geraes that a combination existed among the slaves, whose object was obtaining their liberty by force. Fortunately, before the arrangements for the projected insurrection matured, the plot was discovered and some thirty of the ringleaders have been arrested, thus stopping the perilous movement for the present. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says that it is to be greatly feared that the intended insurrection is, though abortive, too ominous an indication that the beginning of the end is rapidly approaching for us, for it has in fruth been utterly impossible to conceal from the slaves in the Empire that only in Brazil on the American continent are there any human beings held in bondage.

ITALY.

PAPAL GUARANTEES.

FLORENCE, March 20.—A discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of papal guarantees, was closed on Saturday, and the order of the day was carried, forbidding interference on the part of the Government with religious questions.

THE POPE REPUDIATES.

The Pope has repudiated the guarantees offered him by Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Senor Mardini proposed an order of the day, to the effect that the papal guarantees were not an obstacle to international legislation. Upon discussion, the proposition was repudiated by the Government.

ENGLAND.

BULWER A PEER OF THE REALM.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Henry Bulwer has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Dalling and Bulwer.

The Scarborough was sunk in a collision with the steamer Himalaya and eleven persons were drowned.

It is said that the negotiations which were commenced here for the new French loan have been suspended.

INDIA.

TAX ABOLITION.

LONDON, March 20.—A despatch from Barrackpore, India, says there has been an excited debate in the Council over the question of abolishing taxes, which has waked a strong public feeling on the subject.

GREECE.

THANKS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

ATHENS, March 20.—King George addressed a note of thanks to the United States Minister, Mr. Tuckerman, for the elaborate report made by the latter upon the subject of brigandage.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ money, 92¾; account bonds quiet; 5-20s, '62, 92; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 90½; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d. California wheat, 10s red western, 10s 10½d@11s 3d. Flour, 27s 9d. Pork, 87s 6d. Beef, 116s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Defaulting Internal Revenue Collectors—New Roman Catholic Church—Raid on Keno Gamblers—Railroad Collision, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 20, 1871.

DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTORS.

A Washington special says that there are three hundred and twenty-six defaulting internal revenue collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose defalcations is said to be over twenty million of dollars—six-twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

About three thousand persons witnessed yesterday afternoon the dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church of Immaculate Conception. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Laughlin, assisted by Father Smith, of St. John's College, and the pastor, Rev. Father Bhatigan.

KENO!

The excitement at the Police Court consequent upon the arrest of the gamblers continued all day. Owing to the inability to bail the prisoners, scores of men and women called, looking after friends and relatives, and endeavoring to secure their release on bail. To all these the Magistrate responded he had no power to take bail on Sunday. Judge Dowling stated he would receive the bail to-day from each of the alleged proprietors before he would release them, but it is more than probable a majority of the prisoners will be released on nominal bail. Superintendent Kelso announces his determination to continue these raids on gambling establishments until they are effectually broken up. He will also endeavor to have the owners of the premises in which gambling is carried on indicted by the Grand Jury.

BIG FIRE—NO LOSS TO OWNERS.

This morning about three o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive manufactory of Tucker & Carter, Flushing avenue and Graham streese, Brooklyn. There was an immense mass of inflammable material in the place, which, with the machinery and building, was totally destroyed. Loss sixty thousand dollars. Insured.

MISREPRESENTED.

The report that the treasurer of the Swedenborgian Church had absconded is incorrect. The fact is that the treasurer failed in business with a few hundred dollars of the church funds in his hands.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

At about one o'clock on Sunday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the Morris & Essex Railroad, just east of Bergen tunnel. The down freight train had just passed through the tunnel on its way to Hoboken when it ran into a live freight standing on the track. The switchman neglected to adjust the switch for the passage of the train upon its proper track. The engineer of the freight train was thrown headlong into a swamp and badly injured. The fireman was so badly scalded that there is little hope for his recovery. Four coal cars and one freight car was wrecked and the engine damaged beyond repair. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

DEATH OF A TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

Mr. Wm. H. Burleigh, the well known poet and temperance lecturer, died in Brooklyn yesterday.

OHIO.

An Editor's Wife Killed by Burglars.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Geo. Schmeizer, proprietor of the Rossville *Exchange*, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was awakened about one o'clock this morning by screams from his wife, followed by the report of a revolver. As soon as could, he realized the situation, and hurried to his wife, and found her just expiring from a pistol shot. Calling loudly, help soon came, but too late to apprehend the burglars, who made their escape with four hundred dollars in money and some valuable household articles. Suspicion rests on those days covering persons in the room raised a scream and that the robbers killed her to render them secure from detection. Intense excitement exists there. It is said that the money had just come into his possession, and was spent to-day, and that a man was seen hanging about the place during the day. There is no other clue whatever to the perpetrators.

Seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-four arrests were made by our police during the ensuing 28th February. Of these one thousand and ninety were for assault and battery, one thousand four hundred were for petit larceny, one thousand three hundred and three hundred and eighty-five for disorderly conduct and one hundred and three for grand larceny.

JOHNSTOWN.

Card from the Coal Miners.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JOHNSTOWN, March 20.—A large number of miners have published a card denying that the miners have united with the Working-men's Union and Benevolent Association in the anthracite regions, and elected officers. They say:

We have no idea of abandoning our own organization, which controls, as it does, over seven under a foreign organization controlled by strangers. We have had steady work for the last fifteen years, and want the same in the future. We fear that the strike in the anthracite region may be the cause of the repeal of duty on bituminous coal, which will be the ruin of many in this region and miners in the whole country.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—Thos. Goit, a veteran newspaper reporter, died on Sunday at Brooklyn, aged 66.

—It is reported that General Chas. Prevost will receive the nomination of Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

—Advices received from the Luzerne and Lehigh regions, represent the men as unwilling to accept the terms offered and there is much dissatisfaction among them.

—Geo. M. Barnard of Boston, C. S. Bradley of Providence, and C. R. Chapman of Hartford, have been chosen assignees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

—The steamboat Rose Franks, with a cargo of seven hundred bales of cotton was burned off Turnbull's Island yesterday. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

—Judge Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday at West Philadelphia, aged seventy-four. He was the first judge elected by the people.

—Rev. B. Eaton, for the last thirty years Rector of Trinity Church in Galveston, Texas, was taken suddenly ill while delivering a sermon on Sunday, and died at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CAPITAL.

Haytien Complications—Report on San Domingo—Governor of South Carolina Asks for Troops—The Joint Commission—Working Unsatisfactorily—Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Relation to Southern Claims, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871.

HAYTIEN COMPLICATIONS.

The Executive orders to our naval commanders to open war upon the Haytien Republic in certain cases has created quite a breeze in Washington.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES—ADJOURNMENT.

It is also rumored that Senator Morton will shortly leave the Senate and perhaps take Mr. Haswell's place.

There is no idea when Congress will adjourn. If an earnest debate commences on Mr. Sherman's bill the session will be prolonged for ten days or two weeks to a certainty.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN DEBTORS.

The following case has been decided to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States. Levy vs. A. T. Stewart & Co; error from the circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. This was an action by Stewart & Co, on a note of Levy's made in 1860. The defence was that the suit was debarred by the Louisiana statute of proscription. Judgment was for the plaintiff, the court holding that the statute did not run during the time that plaintiffs were debarred from commencing their action by reason of the existence of the war. This court affirms that judgment.

OFFICIAL FROM FRANCE.

Secretary Fish has received the following cable dispatch:

LONDON, March 20.

The following dispatch has just been received by a messenger from Mr. Washburne, American Minister at Paris, for Secretary Fish:

PARIS, March 19.

"The National Guard Committee is master of Paris. The Departments of the Interior and Justice, and the Prefecture of police are occupied by the insurgents. Generals Lecompte, Vinoy and Thomas have been murdered by the troops. The election for the commune which had itself arrested the order of the Thier's government have gone to Versailles. I follow to-morrow with the whole diplomatic corps.

[Signed] WASHBURNE, American Minister.
MORAN, Sec'y of Legation.

SAN DOMINGO.

It is currently reported that the report of the San Domingo Commissioners will go in at the present session.

A FOREIGN TRIP.

Speaker Blaine, General Butler, Senator Spencer, and Mr. Degener, of Texas, and other Congressmen, intend to spend the summer in Europe, and will leave soon after the close of the session.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Southern Democrats, after a consultation, have agreed not to issue an address to their constituents at present, but will only advise with their Democratic associates in the House, and will be governed by the views of the leaders of the party.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA ASKS FOR TROOPS.

Attorney General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived here last night in charge of a letter from Governor Scott, of that State, making a formal request for troops to aid in enforcing the laws. Mr. Chamberlain says that seven districts of the State it has become impossible to serve a civil process. The civil authorities are afraid to handle any person of the Ku-Klux organization, to enforce the laws. Governor Scott requests that a regiment of cavalry may be sent into that State, as owing to the peculiar manner in which the Ku-Klux operate, infantry would not be as efficient as cavalry. The letter will be presented to the President to-day.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

During the sessions of the Joint High Commission during the past week the relations of the two countries to each other have been considered in a general way, with a view of seeing what concessions might be made by either before any particular point of dispute shall be taken for adjustment.

NO CONCESSIONS FROM ENGLAND.

The impression which prevailed at first that Secretary Belcher was prepared to offer concessions in his department, and that mere quibbles would be discarded for a candid and frank avowal of the strong points in question, as Secretary Fish had, has given place to a fear that England is not disposed to make any magnanimous concessions, and that the Secretary's views, as entered into for a settlement of the pending questions it must be on

BASIS OF EQUIVALENT.

The Commissioners appear to incline rather to a plan of purchasing the right of fishermen to fish freely in Canadian waters, without restriction, than that is looked upon as an easy mode of settlement.

On the other hand there is a certain

POPULAR SENTIMENT

in favor of the English view of the matter, in deference to which the Secretary is understood to have declined to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Fish that a portion of the money paid England under the Geneva award should be paid over to the claimants here. Party bitterness endeavored to construe personal kindness into evidence of corruption, but the Secretary declined to act upon it and prospered. And was the most effective editor the Whig party ever had in this country. Hoping he will favor the public with his history notions at Harrisburg, I bid him adieu, and request any one of the thousands of readers of the Gazette possess a file of the past paper on my list—*The Tree of Liberty*—will bring it to your office. It will be carefully plucked from the thorough consideration of the subject may arrive at some solution which will be mutually satisfactory.

SENATORIAL SEATS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided to report in favor of admitting Messrs. Goldthwaite and Blodgett to seats in the Senate. Messrs. Hill and Thurman will speak against Mr. Blodgett's right to admission.

ARMY RECRUITS.

The Superintendent of general recruiting in New York ordered forward two hundred recruits from his depot to the depot at Louisville, Ky., to be assigned to the Military Division of the South.

The following

NOMINATION

was sent to the Senate to-day: James M. Wilson, of Missouri, United States Consul to Nuremburg.

OUR OWN HISTORY.

Looking into the Past—A Sketch of the Gazette and its Former Conductors.

We herewith present a sketch of local history, contributed to the *Leader* of Sunday by a writer signing himself "Old Mortality." We do not know that his biography of the GAZETTE is strictly correct, as we believe it's life has never been written up fully or perfectly. He writes evidently from a Democratic stand-point, but we re-publish all he says, as follows:

To John Scull belongs the glory of the initiatory enterprise of establishing *the art preservative of all arts*, within the boundaries of that vast territory extending from the Alleghany mountains to the far distant Rocky's, a period when it was one vast wilderness with only here and there the tomahawk clearing of some adventurous squatter to vary the monotony. The Pittsburgh GAZETTE was the name he bestowed upon his advenature; and still, after the lapse of so many years—to quote the words of eloquence imputed to the Great Expounder by his enthusiastic admirer—"it lives, and is quick." At any rate, whether in the off-start of the business or after he had "gotten further along," as Major McElheny said to Captain Kidd, after the bandholders, I am not certain,) Mr. Scull had a partner in his business, named Boyd, whose unfortunate suicide cast a gloom over the whole village which had previously been called Ayre's Hill, from the name of a British officer who, in the revolutionary days, located a fortification upon its brow.

The GAZETTE, under Mr. Scull's direction, was necessarily "open to all sides," if opinions had at that early day began to take the form and pressure of political parties. Witness into the common circuit of the aforesaid gases and air. This residuum or non-gaseous portion from these last-named materials being treated with boiling water yields a solution of caustic soda mixed with lime. By subsidence these may be separated and utilised in any convenient manner.

The air charged with the vapor of petroleum oil, besides acting as gaseous fuel, also acts powerfully as a reducing agent, and rapidly effects the reduction of the iron from the ore. The air charged with chlorine or chlorine and carbonic oxide removes wholly or mainly any sulphur or phosphorus with which the ore or reduced iron may be contaminated, and the air charged with oxygen, nitrogen and nitrous acid and nitric oxide promotes combustion, and rapidly raises the materials to the temperature required. The air charged with the vapor of petroleum may be used throughout the smelting processes, and the air charged with chlorine or chlorine and carbonic oxide, as well as the air charged with oxygen, nitrogen and nitrous acid and nitric oxide, are employed only during part of the smelting and melting processes.

Popular Names.

The following table exhibits the popular names of the day. It is based on the first or leading names of 100,000 children —50,000 males and 50,000 females—registered in England three years ago.

Order.	Name.	No.	Order.	Names.	No.
1	Mary	4,810	14	Jane	1,697
2	William	4,590	15	Ellen	1,621
3	John	4,330	16	Emily	1,614
4	Elizab'h	4,047	17	Fred'k	1,604
5	Thomas	3,876	18	Annie	1,588
6	George	3,620	19	Margaret	1,546
7	Sarah	3,602	20	Emma	1,540
8	James	3,069	21	Eliza	1,501
9	Charles	2,925	22	Horace	1,323
10	Henry	2,699	23	Arthur	1,236
11	Alice	1,925	24	Alfred	1

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1104 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. 1m77

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

OUR BUSINESS men are enjoying a very lively Spring trade.

IF THE French people are fully prepared for a Republican polity, they are not giving, at present, the most beautiful illustration of the excellencies of self-government. See foreign dispatches elsewhere.

A NEW YORK Democratic journal devoted nearly two columns recently to prove that the United States have no right to punish murder in any State that is not within their "exclusive jurisdiction." The inference is that the Ku Klux may continue to murder as many innocent whites and blacks as their thirst for loyal blood may prompt them to. Verily, Democratic Republics must become popular in the estimation of those countries that are under monarchical and imperial rule.

A NUMBER of our talented amateur musicians, under the direction and leadership of Prof. Tetedeux, are arranging for a grand concert, to be held next Thursday evening in Library Hall, and for the benefit of the war-distressed and suffering peasantry of France. We sincerely hope that the sum realized will be large and worthy of the charity and generosity of our people. There is no reason why the net receipts of the concert should not amount to at least one thousand dollars. Aside from the object, which appeals strongly to the hearts of all charitably disposed, the occasion promises to prove one of the grandest home musical entertainments ever offered in this city.

THERE HAS BEEN introduced into the Legislature a bill to abolish the Board of Public Charities. We sincerely hope that it will even fail to receive a single advocate or champion for its passage, for this Commonwealth is much too slow in moving forward to suffer any retrograde movement of the character. The Board of Public Charities can be made an excellent auxiliary to the machinery of our State Government and it should not be abolished. It was established on correct philanthropic principles, and in the name of humanity let us not undo what we have accomplished in behalf of the inmates of our places of imprisonment, asylums and hospitals.

WE have used every effort in our power [illegible] by the legislative delegation which they sent to Harrisburg last Fall. We have consistently and uniformly advocated reform wherever it is needed, and will continue to do so. There is no abuse which we will not endeavor to have corrected. But we are not in a position to call up bills and have them passed. If the *Commercial* has seduced a number of Republicans from the performance of their pledges, and succeeded in rallying into opposition to it, as many Democrats as will defeat the fee bill now pending before the Legislature, the responsibility rests upon it, and not upon us.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Some Democratic papers in the South admit that the Ku-Klux are constantly committing the most fearful outrages. The particulars of one case are detailed in the Alabama press, in which four colored men were murdered outright and fifty-four wounded. Some of the Georgia journals have invoked the Ku-Klux not to exhaust their energies in a guerilla warfare, but wait until the organization shall have become sufficiently strong all through the South, to enable them to make one grand movement which will crush out every loyal Republican, whether white or black, within its limits. Some of the Governors of the Southern States acknowledge that serious disturbances are frequently taking place within the limits of their own Commonwealths, but give assurance that the military power of the State is amply sufficient to suppress them without any Federal assistance. It is very well that the press and the Governors referred to admit the perpetration of the outrages to which public attention has been loudly called to for some time. But it does not augur well for the speedy suppression of these gangs of outlaws and cutthroats that are infesting the South, and constantly committing the foulest depredations, that the Southern press is counselling them to wait until they shall have acquired sufficient strength to enable them to wage a successful war against loyal men. Nor does it inspire with much hope that the Governors of several States admit the existence of lawless bands, who perpetrate the most atrocious deeds, and claim that they have a sufficient force to coerce them into order and obedience to the laws, and yet fail to do it.

We have already referred to the majority report of the Committee of Investigation into Southern outrages in proof of the reign of terror that exists in the South. If anything more is necessary, it was certainly furnished by Senator Sherman to the Senate of the United States on last Saturday. We think no fair and candid man can read the evidence furnished by the distinguished Senator, without admitting that the state of things is such in the South as to call for the immediate interference of the strongest arm the law can furnish.

To us, however, it is inexplicable that, whilst Southern journals and officials admit the existence of the order of the Ku Klux in the South, it is denied entirely by the press and politicians of the Democracy in the North. We have ever been ready to give them credit for possessing some degree of candor, but if they persist in maintaining, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that these outrages have an existence only in the fertile imagination of Republican politicians, we will soon have to change our opinion as to their truthfulness and honesty. We should think that there is not a single citizen in this broad Republic, who would not, for its honor and glory before the nations of the world, most of which are looking upon it with an eye of envy and hate, desire to see merited and condign punishment meted out to those blood thirsty miscreants who are bringing it into disrepute, and causing governments of the people to come up as a foul stench in the nostrils of the lovers of imperial and monarchical rule. But what can be done to arrest these men, who are inspired to commit deeds of blood by the great Adversary himself, in their career of madness, folly and destruction, so long as journals and politicians claiming to be respectable, encourage them in their crime? If certain men had Moses and the prophets and would not hearken to them, neither would they have believed though one rose from the dead. We fear that if the innocent men in the South who have fallen victims to the cruel and unprovoked rage of the Ku Klux were to come forth in all the solemn circumstances of death, which has been inflicted by the wicked hands of these Southern fiends, there are some Democrats so blinded with partisan prejudice that they would not believe.

The suppression of these fearful Southern outrages should not be made a partisan question. Republicans and Democrats are equally interested, or at least should be, in their suppression. Let all unite, then, whatever may be their political opinions, in an honest and determined endeavor to bring the disturbers of the nation's peace speedily to that just retribution which the enormity of their crime demands.

Dispatches received since the above was put in type inform us that Attorney-General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has arrived in Washington, bearing a letter from Governor Scott of that State, making a formal request of the President for a regiment of cavalry to assist him in enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth. The Attorney General gives a very black and disheartening account of the state of matters in South Carolina. He says the Ku Klux carry matters with such a high hand in some districts, that it has become an utter impossibility to serve a civil process. The State authorities acknowledge their inability to enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of the people, and restore order. Mr. Chamberlain has therefore been sent to Washington to invoke Federal aid. Even infantry, he says, would not be efficient in quelling the rioters, and the request of Governor Scott is that a regiment of cavalry be dispatched thither forthwith.

Is it not unaccountable, with all the evidence that is furnished daily on the subject, that there are still some in the North who profess not to believe that acts of violence and blood are being constantly perpetrated all over the South?

THE NEW RAILWAY.

Pittsburghers and Western Pennsylvanians generally, are sometimes dilatory in carrying out great and important projects. They are apt to figure a good deal over a matter involving the investment and expenditure of a large amount of capital, before they embark in it. But when once they become enlisted in it, having been convinced that it will inure to their welfare and prosperity, they are sure to carry it out to completion. Now we think that there never has been any enterprise of the same kind started in this city that will remunerate it more handsomely than the building of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. When built, it will open up a country rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and almost everything that contributes to the material prosperity of a city or a country. It was clearly demonstrated at the meeting of citizens held on Saturday, to further the objects of the enterprise, that the construction of the road is eminently practicable, and that it will, when completed, yield a liberal remuneration to those who may invest their capital in it. These things having been shown conclusively, we think it will not be long until our moneyed men will come forward and subscribe every dollar necessary by the legislative delegation which they sent to Harrisburg last Fall. We have consistently and uniformly advocated reform wherever it is needed, and will continue to do so. There is no abuse which we will not endeavor to have corrected. But we are not in a position to call up bills and have them passed. If the *Commercial* has seduced a number of Republicans from the performance of their pledges, and succeeded in rallying into opposition to it, as many Democrats as will defeat the fee bill now pending before the Legislature, the responsibility rests upon it, and not upon us.

Our railroads have hitherto been run, as a general thing, east and west; it is now time that they should stretch their strong arms north and south, so that these two portions of our country which have been hitherto too much alienated from each other may be held and bound together by the strongest ligaments. We have no doubt that if railroads were constructed right down into and through the heart of the south, they would exert a most salutary influence in drawing the two portions of the country into closer and more endearing relations. We have been living too long as if we were two peoples and had no community of interests. If the means of communication were such that the people of the two great divisions of the country could mingle more freely together in social life and the transactions of trade and commerce, they would soon forget their north and south and live together as one homogeneous people, and contribute more to each other's enjoyment and well-being.

All these things will no doubt commend themselves to our people, and awaken in them an interest for the new railroad which they may never perhaps have felt before. We are glad to see that subscriptions have been made on quite a liberal scale, and that the people along the proposed line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, are taking a profound interest in its early completion. With such men at the head of the enterprise as are now managing its affairs, and the liberality shown by capitalists, who desire to become public benefactors, we think we may look for its speedy completion.

REFUNDING LOAN.

Almost simultaneously with the passage of the Funding Bill last summer, war broke out between France and Prussia, which threatened great complications, and deranged the money matters of Europe to such an extent, or at least placed the successful negotiation of American securities in such doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury did not see fit to throw the loan for refunding the national debt of the United States, either on the home or foreign market. Now, however, that the war has been brought to a close, and comparative tranquillity prevails in Europe, and there seems to be a large amount of surplus funds at home seeking for a safe and permanent investment, he announces, as will be seen elsewhere in these columns, that books have been opened in this and other cities to receive subscriptions to the new loan.

Ample instructions are given in the Secretary's circular, which we need not recapitulate here. We have been informed by Treasurer Spinner that the loan is meeting with great favor both in this country and Europe. Large orders for it were received some time since from London and other places abroad, as well as different parts of our own country. Since we received the information from the Treasurer we see that liberal subscriptions have been sent in from additional monied institutions and capitalists. We do not see any reason why the whole loan should not be absorbed in a short time. The United States have already demonstrated their ability to pay the war debt, and, what is equally encouraging to those who have money to invest, their willingness. When Andrew Johnson retired from the Presidency the national debt amounted to $2,491,399,904, and the interest to $126,389,550. Since that time, and during the two years of President Grant's administration, the debt has been reduced to $2,283,145,431 or upwards of two hundred millions and a quarter, and the interest to $114,852,089. This large and steady decrease of the public debt, coupled with the fact that the reduction of the tariff and taxes has diminished the revenue of the Government some eighty millions of dollars annually, shows conclusively that we are abundantly able to pay all our indebtedness, and that there is no better or safer security furnished to capitalists by any other country in the world.

It is true that the rate of interest is lower than Americans have generally been wont to receive for their investments. But it is much higher than is paid in England on national securities, and even higher than most of our savings banks paid, up until a recent date, on certificates of time deposits. Besides, the new bonds will be exempt from all local and national taxation, and the interest will be paid *quarterly* in coin. These things greatly enhance the value of the investment, and raise the interest to about six per cent. Interest on time deposits is only paid by savings banks every six months, and on mortgages very often only at the close of the year. The difference between quarterly, and annual and semi-annual payments of interest is a matter of considerable importance.

Those who invest in the new loan may rest assured that they will receive interest quarterly without any draw-back. It is just such a security as widows and orphans and others who do not desire to be constantly speculating on their funds will seek to invest in. Mortgages and other securities such as are offered generally in cities and in the country are very uncertain. Sometimes months elapse before a safe or desirable investment can be made, more is lost in consequence than is compensated for by the high rate of interest obtained. But the new loan will be permanent.

We were rather surprised some years since when we visited the Bank of England in company with a friend who resides in London, and he informed us how many widows and orphans had their worldly all invested in British Consols, notwithstanding the low rate of interest which they yield. But he assigned as the reason that it was the safest, and, after all, the most productive investment they could make. It relieved them from all anxiety as to the safety of their capital, and they could rely on receiving their interest on the very day. And we do not see why the new loan, for the same reasons, should not become as popular with the same classes of people here. The favor with which it is looked upon both in this country and elsewhere encourages the Secretary of the Treasury, and all others who desire to see the national expenditure reduced that it will all be absorbed in a very short time.

PITTSBURGH IN THE LAST CENTURY.

We publish below a number of letters written about eighty years ago, during the presidency of General Washington, by General Knox, then Secretary of War, to Major Isaac Craig, then Commandant at Fort Pitt, relating chiefly to military matters, when Pittsburgh was only in embryo. They will be found very interesting. The entire correspondence from which these letters are selected is very voluminous. The friend to whom they have come down has kindly consented to make selections from the mass, which will appear from time to time in our columns.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Mar. 24. 1791.

Sir—I have received your letter dated the 15th instant, with the returns of the stores lately arrived at Fort Pitt from this city, together with those you received from the person entrusted with them on behalf of Lieut. Ernest.

Major General St. Clair who is appointed to the chief command of the frontier, set out from this city for Fort Pitt yesterday, but as the roads are bad, he may not arrive until after the post.

He will examine Fort Pitt, and direct which buildings shall be relinquished to Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie, and which shall be retained by the public, and repaired.

The murder of the friendly Indians at Beaver Creek, as stated by Corn[illegible] merits a rigid enquiry [illegible] you [illegible] will be an excellent defence ever, ought to be strengthened by a post at Canawaga creek, near the Cornplanter's and it is probable that the said post may be ordered, if practicable to be executed in the winter.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
MAJOR CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 21st, 1792.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 14th inst.

Although I have forwarded the shot for the six pounders, I am not sorry that you have ordered those of Turnbull and Marmie. Let them send their proposals, at what rates they will cast shot, shells, cannon and howitzers, and I will answer them, but they must be explicit both as to the price, and the time they could execute their work.

I am sorry to learn that the weather is so inclement as you state, or that there should be so many difficulties to encounter. I have supposed that the imminent danger in which the inhabitants of Pittsburgh supposed themselves, would have excited such assistance that you would have had my expectations fully answered in ten days after receiving the orders.

I am mortified at the slowness of Capt. Cass—he not being further than Carlisle on the 18th instant.

Push your work, and if possible send a detachment of the militia to Lieut. Jeffers.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
MAJ. ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1792.

Sir:—I have received your favor of the 3d instant.

I request that you would make Capt. Cass's detachment as comfortable as possible.

The contractor must have six months supplies at Fort Franklin, for one hundred men.

I have sent Capt. Waterman Baldwin, on a mission to the Corn planter—If the Chiefs come to Philadelphia you must furnish them with the means of transportation here, and Capt. Baldwin with money to pay their expences on the road and draw on the Paymaster for the amount, transmitting at the same time the accounts and vouchers.

I enclose you a letter of great importance for Lt. Col. Wilkinson, which I request you to forward as soon as the water communication will admit—Indeed—It will be proper to request an escort from Capt. Cass to take charge of it.

I am sir, your very humble servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
Major ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pit.

Sir:—You will immediately form a contract for fifty boats, to be delivered at Fort Pitt in parcels of ten each—These boats to be proper for the descent of the Ohio, and of the largest size and strongest sort, for the transportation of troops, horses, stores &c.

I am sir, your very humble servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
MAJOR CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25th 1792.

Sir—The infamous conduct of the waggoners, who had charge of the cannon and sheet iron will deservidly for ever exclude them from any further employment from the public, and all possible punishment which the laws may prescribe.

Major Clarke will Muster and inspect the companies of Riflemen.

I have no objection to your naming the Fort "La Fayette."

Mr. O'Hara will set out to-day or to-morrow for Pittsburgh.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.
MAJOR. ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

Those Double Baby.

Everybody who sees the double baby comes away with a feeling that cannot be expressed. This is the sagacious statement of a western paper, which adds that curiosity has been satisfied, and there is a better and a warmer feeling with it. "No one can look at the two sweet baby faces, see the two pairs of bright eyes, hear the two cooing voices, and say "monstrosity." The little prattlers strike too near the heart for that, and as there is nothing of the show atmosphere about them, nor no officiousness about the parents, the visitor stands in the presence of the two-souled being as he would stand in a parlor—stands half abashed in the presence of the little wonder, and is as much startled when one pair of little hands reaches out for his whiskers as he would be to see a marble statue raise its arm and strike. Everybody who sees the babes loves them, and where there had been sneers and jests there are kindly thoughts and earnest words."

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with
THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.
Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Have this day received a very large stock of Low, Ess & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Bimmell's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE GREAT VERNAL SPECIFIC.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of seasons and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develope one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine, which for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasma which frequently produces and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and [illegible] at short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of as much as 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much the warmest and most cheerful in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, or of F. COOPER, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del8

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

50c. 10-4 Bleached Twilled Sheeting—a great bargain.
8c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
10c., 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
$1.50, White Marseilles Quilts
$16 2c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.

Table Linen,
Linen Crash,
Cotton and
Linen Diapers,
Towels,
Table Napkins,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

New Cassimeres.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
White Goods,
Lace Goods,
Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.

The stock in every department is the largest and most desirable I ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have now opened their Spring and most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:6s8

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Building,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
The Place to Buy
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FULL LINE OF THE
"STAR SHIRT,"
Open Back, Eyelet Holes in Bosom, narrow and wide plait.
THE "TRUE FIT,"
FRENCH BOSOM.
Colored French Duck "True Fit."
NECK DRESSINGS
Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
The "Russian Braces and Silk Suspenders."
All new styles Paper Collars.
Linen Collars.
The Lothair, The Senate, The Dickens, The Von Beust, The Kensington, The Bishop.
Linen Cuffs.
Shirt Fronts for open back shirts.
British Half Hose at 25c. per dozen.
Spring and Summer Underwear.
The P. P. Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Vests.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Spiral Studs and Sleave Buttons.
Satchels and Umbrellas.

CHOICE GOODS
IN
Every Department.
PRICES POPULAR.
HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores.
mh16

W. E. SCHMERTZ
& CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
mh18:os3

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., &c.,
Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues free. mh8
ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that my wife, SARAH WOODSIDE, has left my house and home without just cause or provocation, and has gone to live at a decent house at Indian Creek, in Fayette county, Penna., and that I will therefore pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN WOODSIDE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNA., March 15, 1871.
mh16:n6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
FOR
New Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
75c., Japanese Silks.
$1.25, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Silk, extra wide.
25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
31c., Wide Poplin Plaids.
25, 37½ and 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, special bargains.
6¾c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
8¾c., Fast Colored Prints, an extra bargain.
10c., Sprague Prints.
10c., American Prints.
10c., Washington Prints.
10c., Oriental Prints.
$1 for 9 yards Cocheco Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 18¾c., White Irish Linen.

New Dress Goods,
SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,
At Bargain Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.

No. 73 Beaver Ave., Allegheny City.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS.
1204 Frankfort Avenue,
Above Girard Ave., PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES Exclusively First-Class
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.
Carryalls, Landaus, Landaulets, Close coaches, Shifting quarters Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons Rockaways Hearses, &c., *suitable for private, family and public use.* Workmanship and finish *second to none in the country.*
Fine and varied Stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders Are promptly and personally attended to. All work warranted. mh17:ss3
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence of our new preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN And Other Griddle Cakes,
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
ja21:188:eow-TTHS 89 New Street, New York.

FERTILIZERS.
Eureka Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
We have a credit with the Allegheny Fertilizer Co. for 18 tons of this celebrated Fertilizer, which we will furnish, pure and fresh, and which we will sell at
$40 Per Ton—Cash.
This price is much below cost. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
mh11:os-STTHS 137 LIBERTY STREET.
FLORENCE KRAMER.....WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1833 CHESTNUT STREET.
se15:dd-TTHSas Philadelphia.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROAN and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
38 Corry street,
de30:58 Allegheny city.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by
mh6:n36 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield St.
EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD S. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 231 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts [illegible] Lithography. se25:n58

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28th, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government, when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz.:

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co.,	James G. King's Sons,
Baker & Kitchen,	Kountz Brothers,
A. Belmont & Co.,	Leonard, Sheldon & Foss-
Blake Brothers & Co.,	ter,
Brown Brothers & Co.,	Maitland, Phelps & Co.,
Budge, Schiff & Co.,	Marx & Co.,
Cecil, Stout & Thayer,	Morton, Bliss & Co.,
John J. Cisco & Son,	P. M. Myers & Co.,
Clarke, Dodge & Co.,	George Opdyke & Co.,
Henry Clews & Co.,	E. D. Randolph & Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	Reid, Leo & Content,
Thomas, Denney & Co.,	Security Bank.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.,	Soutter & Co.,
Fisk & Hatch,	Edward Sweet & Co.,
Frank & Gans,	Moses Taylor & Co.,
Gibson, Casanova & Co.,	Trevor & Colgate,
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,	Turner Brothers,
Hatch & Foote,	Union Trust Company,
W. T. Hatch & Son,	Van Schaick & Co.,
Edward Haight,	Verns Ilye & Co.,
H. A. Heisler's Sons,	L. Von Hoffman & Co.,
Howes & Macy,	Wells, Fargo & Co.,
	Dabney, Morgan & Co.,
	Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.,	Henry L. Fell & Bro.,
C. & H. Borie,	Gaw, Bacon & Co.,
C. Cambios & Co.,	Glendinning, Davis & Co.
E. W. Clarke & Co.,	W. H. Newbold, son &
Jay Cooke & Co.,	Aertsen,
De Haven & Bro.,	W Painter & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,	Sailor & Stevenson,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,	D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.,	Townsend, Whelen & Co.

PITTSBURGH.

James T. Brady & Co.,	Masonic Deposit Savings
N. Holmes & Sons,	Bank,
	McClean & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona—Kerr & Co.,	W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford—Reed & Schell,	Bellefonte—William F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher,	Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Eb

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au25:dtf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

The demand for loans continues active, and the discount rates steady at 8@10 per cent upon first class endorsed paper and from 12@15 on lower grade.

There was some enquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, but no transactions.

There was nothing done in bank stocks.

There were some transfers of Columbia oil stock during the day at $18 per share, and the demand seems to be fair at these figures.

The eastern markets have been heavy during the day. United States bonds were especially weak, and closed at ¼ per cent below quotations.

The stock market was dull and lower. The speculative feeling of the past week has considerably abated.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112
" 1865	112¾	112
" 1865 new	111	110¾
" 1867	111¾	110¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109	108¾
Currency 6s	114	111
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Do Scrip	95¾	95¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	101½	99¾
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¾	113
Illinois Central	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	80	80
Do. Preferred	93¾	93¾
Ft. Paul. Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	77¾
Wabash	55	55¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	78
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	48¾
Pacific Mail	43	42¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	58¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	46¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s. 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	114

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 20, 1870.

Gold was weak during this morning with heavy sales at 110¾@111. In the afternoon the market assumed a steadier tone and closed at 111¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearances $41,000,000. Governments steady at about Saturday's prices, with little or nothing doing in the way of funding loan.

Stocks opened steady at about closing prices last week but after first call declined a little and soon rallied to former prices. The features have been the strength of Rock Island. Market strong and generally higher at the close, when the best prices of the day were made. In most cases money easy at 6@7 per cent. State securities dull, except Virginias which are strong and active.

Sterling Exchange 8's, 109½@109¾.

Coupons: '81, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 112¾; do '64, 112; do '65, 112; do new, 110¾; do '67, 110¾; do '68, 111¾. Ten-Forties, Reg's, Currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds: Missouri, 91¾@; Tennessee old, 70¾; do new, 63¾; Virginia new 6's, do old, 67¾; North Carolina old, 46¾; do new, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 56¾; Quicksilver 37¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; Preferred 93¾; Adams Express 69¾; Wells Fargo do 42¾; American Merchants' Union do 47½; U. S. do 45¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; N. Y. Central 98¾; scrip 94¾; Erie 20¾; do preferred 42¾; Harlem 120; do preferred 128; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central 99¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 112¾; Northwestern 80 do preferred 93½; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 108½; St. Paul 55¾; do preferred 77; Wabash 55½; do preferred 77; Fort Wayne 97¾; Terre Haute 30¾; do preferred 55; Chicago & Alton 113½; do preferred 115½; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; C. C. & C. 83½; B. & O. 155; Lake Shore 99; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

APPLES—There is a better demand for good sound apples, but common, in bad condition, are very slow sale. The former may be quoted at $4@5 per bbl—it requires something extra to bring $5.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Prime to choice is in limited supply and is being sold at 30@32. Common to medium, 25@28 and with but little inquiry the supply is accumulating.

BEANS—$1.90@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—5@7 cts.

BEESWAX—From at 28@30.

CHEESE—The supply in this market is very much reduced and is in few hands. New York Goshen, 18½@19; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18.

CURD—Smearcase quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 22½@23½ in a jobbing way—usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3½, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—May be quoted at $12@18 per barrel, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of Peaches, particularly prime halves, is very much reduced and we now quote at 13@14. Quarters, 10@10½. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue very dull and with continued liberal arrivals and a limited demand, the market is full and prices are weak and hard to maintain and, 16@17 cts. Dealers are still looking for an improvement, but this will not be realized until the arrivals fall off considerably.

FLOUR—Is steady but quiet. Buyers are taking hold sparingly, while holders, in view of the total prices are now lower here relatively than in the west, refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote time to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's and fancy; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $6.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light and with a fair milling demand, prices are well maintained; we continue to quote at $1.35@1.42 for common to choice red, and $1.45@1.57 for white. Sale of some 1,200 bush prime red and white, to arrive, at $1.40 and $1.50, the buyer furnishing sacks. Oats are firm but unchanged, with sales at 57@58 in store. Sale 3 cars, in first hands, at 55. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 72 on wharf for prime car yellow sacked. Sale 1 car in bulk at 68. Nothing doing in shelled Corn. Rye is quiet and without quotable change, $1.00@1.05. Barley is reported very dull but prices are nominally unchanged, 80@85 for good to choice spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and fairly active, while prices are unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemyer & Riders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 65; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾; good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 15¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 50cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10. Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25, good, 100cts; fair, 90@95c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good, 90c; fair, 75c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 27c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 25c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is in rather better demand and we are reported sales on wharf at $14@16, as to quality and condition. Loose is selling from country wagons at $16@18.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry-green salted hides, 17@18.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.30 per bbl and easier at $1.75.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.60@1.80; Bran, $1.10@1.20; Seconds, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—May be quoted at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Onion sets, $5.00@5.50 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 12; Ribbed Sides, 12¾; Clear do, 13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 13 in tcs, and 14 in buckets and kegs; Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $17. Country Lard, 11¾@12¾.

PEANUTS—8@9 cts.

POTATOES—In steady demand and prime Peach Blows are selling readily at $1.25@1.30 per bushel. Jersey Sweets $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm but unchanged; $7.25@7.50. Timothy Seed is also firm and very scarce, $3.30@3.75. Flaxseed, $2.15@2.18.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@9.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

The Titusville *Courier* complains about business being very dull in the oil regions, and very properly attributes the cause to the high price of crude as compared with refined, and adds: "We hope to see a change in this particular, but the stepping stone must be an advance in the refined market to enable refiners to buy crude at present prices, and manufacture at a profit. There is no reason why crude oil should go lower, while the monthly production shows a falling off for several months past, and will probably continue to do so for a month or two more." This looks plausible enough but we will not hear an examination. In the first place, the prospects for advance in refined at present are anything but encouraging, it is not worth as much now either for present or future delivery as it was a month ago, notwithstanding the reported falling off in the production, and further more even at the present low prices there seems to be very little inquiry for it. Then again while it is conceded that there is a decreased production, as compared with December and January, it also must be conceded that the production is still much larger than it was at this time last year. Moreover, the indications are that there will be an increase in the production soon, perhaps this month, as the weather is much more favorable for development, and strikes have been made within the past few weeks and to-day we have reports of two new wells. Stocks must of necessity be accumulating in the producing regions; this is evident from the fact that both Pittsburgh and Cleveland refiners are virtually out of the market, and to follow therefore, as there is no reasonable probability of an advance in refined, that there must, sooner or later, be a decline in crude. As we stated, the other day, our Pittsburgh refiners would just as soon pay 15 as 10 cents for crude providing the refined market would justify it. They do not object in the slightest to the producers getting a good price for their product, but it is as plain as anything can be, that refiners can do nothing with the crude at present prices.

CRUDE.

Market continues very dull though prices are without quotable change; sale 1,000 bbls seller March at 10¾. Offer to seller 1,000 seller until September, at 10¾. March may be quoted at 10¾ bid and 10¾ asked.

REFINED.

March is a shade better to-day, being quoted at 23¾ bid and 23¾ asked. First half of May sold in the east, on Saturday, at 23¾, and the last half was quoted at 24¾. March until July, inclusive, 25¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Citizens Oil W Sub—J Dalzell: Brill-O W 554, account Lockhart, F & Co.

Total..... 762 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 106 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Irby & Co, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 312, bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 197 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 471 bbls ref. to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Total bbls shipped..... 1,084.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—12:50 P. M.—Crude 13½@13¾c. Refined; March 23½@23¾c; April 24¼c; May 24¾c; June and July 25¼@25¾c.

6 P. M.—Refined; March 23½c bid; 23¾c asked; April 24¼c bid; May 24¾@25c; June and July 25¾c asked. Crude 13¼c.

NEW YORK, March 20.—11 A. M.—Market dull with quiet. Crude about 14c. Refined nominally at 24c.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 20.—12 M.—Market quiet at $5.30.

ROUSEVILLE, March 20.—12 M.—Market very quiet and dull; nothing doing and offering $4.15 to 4.20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 20.—12:30 P. M. Markets dull and quiet and nothing doing $4.20 bid and $4.25 asked. Can buy at these rates.

OIL CITY, March 20.—11:20 A. M.—Narrow gauge $4.30 to 4.45; broad gauge gravity $4.40 to 4.45; lower creek nominal at $4.20; upper creek dull at $4.30.

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—1 A. M.—Market very quiet and buyers offering $4.17½.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M Varner, Chicago	2 cars
N. Carr, Chicago	2 cars
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	5 cars
Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 car
Keefer & Beyer Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Trauring & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
Byron G. Leather, Ind.	1 car
C. McMorris, Ind.	1 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Marion	1 car
Newby & Bro., Newark	1 car
B. Westheifer, Orrville	1 car
G. W. Hershey, Orrville	1 car
C. & P. prepaid	3 cars
Total	43 cars

SHEEP.

S. N. Funk, Ind.	2 cars
Byron G Leather, Ind.	4 cars

HORSES.

Greenwald & K., Marysville	1 car

CATTLE.

The supply on sale reached 43 cars or about 775 head against something like 500 last week; the market however, not withstanding the increased offerings was fairly active, more so than last week, which is evident from the fact that by 11 o'clock, the pens were pretty well cleared. The most important feature we have to notice is the sale of four loads to go east, something that has not occurred in this market for some time. While there was a stronger feeling perceptible, there was, as compared with last week, no quotable advance in prices, though as already noted, sales were effected more readily, and dealers were not in a humor to make concessions. Prime to extra butchers stock sold at 7@7¾; and medium to good at 6@6¾. Stock cattle, of which the market was almost bare, may be quoted at 4¾@5¾. Fresh cows range all the way from $35@80.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 16 head steers from Chicago, at 5¾@7¼; 6 head from Ohio, at 6@6¾.

Carr & McAllister report 34 head of good to prime Chicago stock, at 6@7¾.

J. & S. Needy report 34 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 6@7¾.

M. Kraus reports 38 head of good to prime steers, fancy Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Shamberg & Kahn 70 herd of good to prime steers, at 6@7½.

Keefer & Beyer 30 head of good to prime from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

S. Lowenstein reports 20 at 5¾@6¾.

S. Shamberg & Haas 40 head from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 31 head of mixed stock, at 6¾@7¾.

E. Katz 18 head good western steers, at an average of 7 cts.

M. Varner 34 head of good to prime, at 6@6¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 60 head of western mixed stock at 5¾@7¼.

S. Mosser, 3 loads of good, at 6¾@7¾; 1 load of stockers, at 5½—averaging 800 lbs.

Traurman & Lobman 50 head of good to prime, at 6@7 cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. for Funk & Co., to W. J. Kirk & Son, 71 head of medium steers averaging 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs at Baltimore, at 6½; retailed 6 loads at 5½@7 cts.

SHEEP.

Close on to 800 sheep in the Yards, although there were more arrived early and on the market, as one half of the number were not placed on the market. There was a fair demand and the supply was but large enough to meet it; the whole 800 could have been sold at good prices, as some of the butchers did not buy any at all, while others did just as many as they wanted. So far as we could learn, there were no sales above 6¾ cts; extra fat Sheep would bring 6¾@7 cts; extra 7 cts. Scalawags sold at $2.50@3.50 per head.

Isaac Schoenfeld sold 65 head of mixed Butler Co. sheep at 5¾@6¼.

Bamford & Son, 95 head of common mixed stock, from Fayette Co., at $2@4 per head.

Funk & Co. sold 100 head to Reed & Richer at $3.65; 50 to Hamilton at $2.50 per head; 50 to Peer Feesh at $3.50.

There was a lot of 300 head which was not put on the market, the owners being impressed with the belief that they could do better by driving over to East Liberty.

HOGS.

Market slow and without quotable change in prices, as compared with last week. Sales in a retail way at 7¾@8¾ gross.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Very quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring firm, ¼@1c higher; closed $1.27 cash; this afternoon quiet $1.25. No. 3 nominal; 3 cars opened firm, but closed dull; 93½@93¾c cash. 93¾@93¾c seller April; this afternoon dull. 93¾c.

CORN—No. 2 quiet 37½@37¾c.

RYE—No. 2 steady 90@91c.

BARLEY—No. 2 nominal 78@79c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and firm 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier.

MESS PORK—Closed $20.25 cash, $20.37 seller April.

LARD—12¾c cash; 12¾c seller April.

SALTED MEATS—Nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Active and firm, $4.35@7.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 2,000; shipments 2,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine western and state $6@6 50; common to good extra $6 60@6 80; good to choice $6 75@7 35; white western extra $7 25@7 80; Ohio extra $6 75@7 50; St. Louis $6 90@8. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky dull at 91¾@92c. Wheat active and advanced; new spring No 1 $1 60@1 62½; No 2 $1 58@1 60; do old $1 58@1 59; white Michigan $1 68, red and amber $1 71@1 74. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn quiet and weak; mixed western 88@88c; yellow 88c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western and state 68@70. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 54@60c. Rice 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum—Crude 14c; refined 24c. Provisions—Pork dull and drooping; mess $21 50@21 75; old $21; prime $18 50@18 75; prime mess, new, $20@20 50 for April May. $21 50@21 75. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $13@17½. Hams dull 28@32c; prime mess $27@28; India $29@32. Cut meats heavy; hams 12¾@13¾c; shoulders 9@9¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12¾@12¾c kettle dried, 13c; March to May 12¾@13¾c. Butter dull but unchanged; western 15@25c; State 30@42c.

Latest—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm. Oats 68@71c. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 85@86c. Pork mess mess beef $27@28.50. Lard quiet; buyers for May 13c; sellers 13¼@13¾c. Eggs steady; fresh 16@17c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Receipts of 4,500 cattle this week and 3,250 to-day; 75 cars at One Hundredth street; 68 at Communipaw and 48 at Weehawken. The market rules very strong and active at more than a 50 advance for the week, and all cattle were early sold. The quality is generally improved, and only 100 Texans and the same number of State cattle arriving for the week. These cattle sell at 12@13c; fair lic, prime to extra 15@15½c; few at 16c; averaging nearly 14c. Two cars Cherokees 6¾ cwt sold at 13½c; 200 Illinois 7¾ cwt 13@14c; 30 Missouri 6¾ cwt same price; 60 Illinois 7¾ cwt 14@15c; a car choice Ohio 8¾ cwt 15@16c. Sheep ¼ to ½c better with 14,000 for the week and 5,200 to-day; sheared sheep on sale costing 6 cents in Ohio. Wool sheep selling quick at 6@6½c for thin; 7c for fair; 7¾@8c for good to choice; 2 cars Ohio 95 lbs at 7¾c; 1 car Pennsylvania 115 lb ewes at 8¾c; 1 car 77 lb State at 7¾c; 2 cars 102 lbs at 8¾c. Hogs—Receipts for to-day, 4,200, making 12,500 live and only 200 dressed for the week; market active and prices very strong, live selling at 8¾@8¾c; 10 cars Ohio 152 lbs went at 8¾c; nearly all sales of dressed were at 11c to-day; heavy to medium worth 10½@10¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The market is still lacking in general activity, although no improved demand is noticeable for staple fabrics, which have been reduced in price to the lowest level, and for specialties, also prints selling more freely at 10c for Conestoga; Lodi, American, Sprague and Manchester fancies; 9½c for Garner's fancies and Sprague's shirtings; 9c for Pearl River tickings; 21c for Willow Brook No. 1 ticks; 12½c for good Stark brown sheetings; 12½c for Pepperell; E do; 11½c for R fine do; 22½c for 7-4 do 25c; 8-4 do 27½c; for 9-4 do 32½; for 10-4 do 37½c; for 11-4 do 43c; for Indian orchard A 11c, for C 10c; for B B 9½c; for W 9c; for D 11c; for Lancaster B 10c; for 6-27½; for 9-4 Laconia sheeting 31½c; for 10-4 37½c; for 11-4 lic; for Cabot A 10c; for Broadway sheetings 6¾c; for golden ridge, Mons delaines and plain glace lustres are in good request at 18@22½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 14@14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6.40@6.55. Wheat dull and drooping, $1.57@1.58. Corn dull and drooping, 56c. Oats steady and firm, $1.03@1.05. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 57@58c. Barley quiet and weak 80@90c. Groceries unchanged. Pork steady. Eggs dull and drooping 16c. Butter scarce and firm 28@33c. Cheese scarce and firm 15¾@16¾c. Clover seed 12½@12¾c from store; 11@12c on arrival. Timothy seed 6.50@6.75c. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork $20.75@22. Lard 11¾@12c steam or kettle. Bulk meats 7¾@8¾@9¾c. Bacon offered at 10¾@10c; a sale of 50 hhds; side clear 10½c. Hogs scarce and firm, $6.50@7.25. Whiskey quiet and firm, 86½c, asked but none established; sales 85 bbls at $6.10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Tobacco active, with sales of 114 hhds fair to good lugs at 5.75@6.90; low to medium leaf $7.00@12.00. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged at 14@14¼c. Flour firm; extra family $6.50. Grain quiet and weak, but not quotably lower. Provisions quiet and weak. Bulk meats held at $21. Bacon 8¾, 11@11½c in round lots for packed. Bulk Meats 7¾, 10@10½c in round lots for loose. Sugar cured hams 13@14c. Lard plain 11¾c for packed. Lard 12c; kegs 13¼@13¾c. Whiskey dull at 86c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour active and advanced; XX spring $6.75. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 $1.36; No 2 $1.27¾. Oats active and firm; No 2 56c. Corn advanced 60c. firm; No 1 81c. Barley —fall No 2 78c. Hogs dull and nominal $7.25@7.50. Provisions dull but unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Flour firm. Wheat demand light but held firm; amber Michigan $1.46. No 2 red Wabash $1 45. No 2. white Wabash $1 68. Corn firm; high mixed 63c; closing 62¾c; low mixed 61¾c; yellow 62¾c; Michigan 62c. Oats steady. No 1 58c; Michigan 56c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Flour: demand light but held firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; sales of 2,000 bush No 1 red winter at $1.47; 2 cars do at $1.47. Corn quiet at 67c. Oats steady at 57c. Crude petroleum dull, without demand; refined quiet at 22¾@22¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Ohio and Indiana $7@7.75. Wheat firm; red western $1.65@1.70. Rye $1.05. Corn; yellow 84c; mixed western 83c Oats 64@65c Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 23½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—Cotton quiet and lower; middling 13½c. Bulk meats; clear ribbed sides 10¼c; shoulders 8c packed; bacon clear sides 11¾c; shoulders 8¾c. sugar cured hams 16½c. Lard 12¾c. Corn 67c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 to $8.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 20.—Flour firm. Wheat active; advanced 2@3c; extra $1.54; amber $1.44@1.46.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton quiet at 14@14¼c.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—Cotton dull at 13@13¾c.

MOBILE, March 20.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 11@11¼c.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Cotton demand light, but held firm at 14c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 20.—*Through*—10 pkgs & 2 goods, Carr, McC & Co; 46 do groceries, Haworth & D; 98 do oakum, Fulton, B & Co; 85 do groceries, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 15 do do, L J Blanchard; 66 do do, W Means; 7 do do goods, Mc-Intosh, Hope & Co; 4 do do, Wm Eiroy & Co; 10 do soap, Dunlevy Bro; 10 do do, W Cooper & Co; 30 do tob, 10 do groceries, Arbuckles & Co; 5 do soap, D Haworth; 10 do do, I do fish, E Heazleton; 3 do confections, E & C Magun; 20 kitts fish, 10 bales oakum, J H Sweatzen; 10 bbls & pkgs groceries, 6 cases oysters, W J Steele & Bro, 3 pkgs tea, Shipton & W; 23 do sundries, Vangorder & S; 6 pkgs tea, D Faris; 2 do do, M Y & Co; 4 pkgs groceries, H Crawford; 5 tcs rice, Carter Bro; 50 bgs coffee, S H Baird; 20 bbls sugar, Atwell & Lee; 15 do do, W Frances; 5 bbls oil, Harris & E; 25 do sugar, W H Kirkpatrick; 50 bales oakum, J H Lippincott; 10 bbls & pockages potatoes, J F Bryan & Co; 38 bbls whisky, Reed & Johnston; 160 cases c goods, Reymer & Bro; 20 bbls sugar, Shumaker & Co; 61 bgs coffee, Strickler & M; 44 pkgs fish, J Watson & Son.

Allegheny City.—8 pkgs d goods, Boggs B & Co; 21 do do, Dunlap & S; 1 do do, A W Erwin; 2 cks s nails, H P Schwartz; 5 bxs shoes, M Y & Co; 10 do do, Russel & K; 2 do cigars, W H Park; 15 do oranges, J Kohen; 1 bbl fish, J Lockhart.

PITTSBURGH PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 20.—8 cars metal, Bryan & Co; 3 do do, Graff, B & Co; 3 do do, J Painter; 1 do do J Wood, Son & Co; 2 do do, J W Porter; 5 do do, Hailman & H; 24 do do, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Superior Mills; 1 do pkgs eggs, J Leonard, H Rea; 6 tubs butter, 14 bf do do, 12 do do, W H Graff; 101 posts, G Bailey & Co; 13 bbls spokes, Voigt, Malhoof & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schecmaker & Co; 6 do eggs, 2 kgs butter, Woodworth & D; 10 bdls w boards, S H Baird; 20 do do, W Painter; 20 do do, S F Shriver & Co; 1600 e pots, 12 bgs potatoes, J R & A Murdock; 65 bdls shovels, Meyers & Co; 9 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 20 bbls apples, A Hollander & S; 18 doz brooms, Haworth & D; 31 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 17 rolls leather, P Brown; 15 bbls apples, 3 bxs sugar, Bruggeman & O'B; 50 bbls pitch, S Gillespie; 17 rolls leather, M Hilands; 3 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, L J Blanchard; 1 car f clay, W Barton Bros; 2 do brick, Kier, F & Co; 300 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 20 tubs butter, J A Graff; 50 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 50 pkgs, Revolving P Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 20.—1 car pig iron Iron Mullen & Co; 1 do do, Moorhead & Co; 1do do, McKnight, P & C; 1do do, Hussey Wells & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Kelley & Co; 8,000 do do, Union Planing Mills; 8,000 do do, R A Clark & Co; 10 bbls oil meal, Rinehart & S, 2 cars pig iron, Reese, Graff & Co; 4 do do, Coleman, & Co; 91 bgs mill feed, 70 bbls flour, J & W Fairley; 8 bdls leather, Delange & Co; 21 sks oats, 11 sks rye, W G Miller; 5 bbls eggs, J A Graff, 40 bxs cigars, Austin & Co; 33 sks rye, 7 sks potatoes, H Rea Jr; 5 bxs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 7 sks potatoes, 12 bbls apples, J McCurdy & Co; 14 jugs molasses, J W Mellvaine; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 53 sks oats, Schoenheit & H; 50 bf bbls flsh, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Heilbaum & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 20.—4 cars staves, Wm Hastings; 1 do do, C Lutz; 2 do do, Burke & Wood; 1 do do, W McKee & Co; 1 do d peaches 16 do rags, H Biddle, Son & Co; 6 do d apples, 16 bbls do, Miller, Taylor & Co; 14 jugs molasses, Burke Bro; 50 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 2 b hides, 5 c do, Lappe & Weise; 2 bbls eggs, W D Cooper; 16 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 1 do do, Wm Means; 5 Lizgett & Co; 44 do oats, F Schiedt; 15 kgs butter, J A Graff, 5 bbls f c plaster; 5 do d apples, 12 do apples, H Rea; 10 bbls g apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 cars shoulders, Dalzell & T; 4 bbls tobacco, Pringle, Penfield Bro; 2 bbls d apples, J H Parker; 148 bgs p nuts, I Dickey & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 20.—18 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do onions, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, H Friedman; 1 do do, Kaufmann Bro; 5 bxs seed, E Heazleton; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter, C Malone; 25 bbls phosphate, Seward, Brennan & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Reed & Co; 1 bbl oil, Wallace, C & Co; 3 bxs sundries, M Herzie & Bro; 1 bx clothing, Burman, H & C; 2 cars metal, Mellon, Dodd; 2 bbls soap, Hay & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 10 bbls oil meal, Rinehart & S, 2 cars pig iron, Reese, Graff & Co; 4 do do, Coleman, & Co; 91 bgs mill feed, 70 bbls flour, J & W Fairley; 8 bdls leather, Delange & Co; 21 sks oats, 11 sks rye, W G Miller; 5 bbls eggs, J A Graff, 40 bxs cigars, Austin & Co; 33 sks rye, 7 sks potatoes, H Rea Jr; 5 bxs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 7 sks potatoes, 12 bbls apples, J McCurdy & Co; 14 jugs molasses, J W Mellvaine; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 53 sks oats, Schoenheit & H; 50 bf bbls flsh, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Heilbaum & Co.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Income tax next in order.

To Lote have nearly all disappeared.

Trade is moving up Smithfield street toward Liberty.

The Beautifying of Second avenue Park is rapidly progressing.

Help the French—Go to the Cantata Concert on Thursday night.

The City Hall and new High School buildings are approaching completion.

The equinoctial rain storm set in last night in right good order. Punctual, very.

All nature hoped for spring, and why not we? We have got it now. Make the best of it;

John Brockman at his own request was sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Mayor Callow for vagrancy.

Justice Krehan yesterday fined Bernard Erdman five dollars and costs on oath of Officer Eichleay for disorderly conduct.

Birmingham Turners.—The junior turners of the Birmingham Turnverein gave a gymnastic exhibition at their hall last night.

Howard's block of buildings between Diamond street and Fifth avenue, on Smithfield street, will be a credit to that portion of the city.

Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-two passengers were carried over the Mount Washington Incline Plane Passenger Railway on Sunday.

Vaccination—There were forty persons, principally infants, vaccinated by Dr. J. Guy McCandless at the office of the Board of Health yesterday.

At the hearing before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, Officer Mittiowski, charged with beating a boy with a mace, was held in $500 for Court.

Mad, Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, a richly illustrated monthly for April. The model parlor magazine of America for sale at W. A. Gildenhuys's, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Yesterday afternoon, car No. 33, Manchester Passenger Railway, collided with an express wagon on Federal street while coming down the steep grade above the Depot. The express wagon was wrecked, and the car not materially damaged.

Those of our readers desirous of investing in a good business property should not fail to attend the sale at auction of that desirable property, No. 101 Third avenue, to-day, at 3 P. M. Full particulars by calling on Croft & Phillips, opposite Postoffice.

Citizens Temperance Meeting—A meeting will be held in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. 6th and Penn street, this afternoon at three o'clock. All persons opposed to the indiscriminate granting of license, and all friends of the Temperance cause all Y. M. C. A. invited.

Alleged Outrage.—A warrant for the arrest of Michael Brown of Wood's Run, was issued by Alderman McMasters yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. Henry Lewis of the same place, who charges Brown with a most indecent assault on his little daughter, aged only seven years.

Personal.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, Mr. Matthew Edwards, member of Select Council from the Fourth ward, will permit the use of his name as a candidate for Assembly before the next Republican Nominating Convention. No better choice could be made.

Unpaid Letters.—The following letters are held for postage in the Pittsburgh Post Office, March 20, 1871.

Fowler, Minnie Chicago, Ill., 3c.
Gavin, Michael Shannurstown; Ill., 3c.
Mackinney, R. C. Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.
Watt, Jane Dunbar, Pa., 3c.

The proceedings in the case of the employees of the late journalistic enterprise, *The Paper*, a hearing in which was appointed for yesterday morning, were cut short by the attorney of the defendant, who prevailed upon Alderman McMasters to postpone matters until Monday, Monday was given a prospect that the claims would be settled before that time.

Destroyed Her Bread.—Mary Stewart appeared before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, yesterday afternoon and preferred a charge of malicious mischief against Martha Lizemore. The ladies are both colored and reside in the alley William of Mayor Callow's office. The Mary alleges, Martha on Saturday opened her oven door and destroyed a batch of bread. A warrant was issued.

A Hopeless Search.—Yesterday afternoon a Mr. Wallace, of Jeffersonville, made lament at the Mayor's office that on his visit to this city, about a week ago, he lost his watch and forty dollars in money. He assumed as he knew neither who took them nor where he lost them, we may be pardoned for thinking his chance of recovering either about as good as a forlorn hope is to watch the pawnbrokers' shops.

Fire in Allegheny.—The alarm of fire sounded from box 35, about six o'clock yesterday evening, in consequence of a slight fire in the rear part of the Paragon saloon, kept by a man named Berger on Federal street, between Ohio and West Pennsylvania railroads, on Lacock street. The department were promptly on the ground, but the fire had been extinguished before their arrival by a bucket of water.

To the Workhouse.—John Bockman, who is a professional vagrant, took up his line of march yesterday for the workhouse, on the suggestion of Mayor Callow of Allegheny. He will abide there for ninety days, and will come out in warm weather in time to attend the Fourth of July celebration.

Herman Shoomaker for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, went to the workhouse for sixty days.

The Pittsburgh Female College.—The Spring term of the above named educational institute for young ladies commences to-day under most favorable auspices. The classes will be formed during this and next week and those having girls to educate can place them in the college by making the application to the President, Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, personally or by mail, from whom all information can be obtained.

Investigation Concluded.—Acting coroner Hubert yesterday concluded his investigation into the cause of the death of E. Jaggers, an account of whose falling from a window in Attic Row we published several days ago, and after hearing the testimony of several witnesses who had been fellow-boarders of deceased, a verdict was rendered that death was caused by injuries sustained in falling from a second story while intoxicated.

Struck with a Beer Glass.—Henry Kenewed of Allegheny, made oath before Alderman Hartupee of this city, yesterday, charging John Mertz of Butler county, with aggravated assault and battery. The offence was committed in a beer saloon in Allegheny on the 6th inst., when the prosecutor alleges that the accused struct him in the face with a beer glass, inflicting a severe and painful injuries. Held for a hearing this afternoon.

The Yohe Murder.—It is now likely that Hartzel and Fredericks, the men charged with the murder of the boy Yohe, in Schuylkill county, will be given up to the State. The evidence is said to be conclusive, and as soon as the Grand Jury of Schuylkill county find a true bill the men will be given up by United States District Attorney Swoope, under whose authority they now are. Hartzel being in jail and Fredericks in the Penitentiary for revenue frauds.

Thinks he has him.—Some time ago Frederick Kauffeld was assaulted and knocked down on Diamond street, when he made a charge of assault and battery against Michael Pastorius but failed to make out a case and the accused was discharged. He now thinks that he has discovered the right man and yesterday preferred a charge of assault and battery against Alfred Smith, for which arrest Burgess Salsbury of Birmingham has issued a warrant.

Henry G. Hale.—This well known and popular Merchant Tailor whose establishment, at the corner of Penn and Sixth streets, is one of the largest in the country, has refurnished his stock of every description of seasonable goods, and is now displaying a large variety of new and elegant spring styles selected with his usual excellent taste. Mons. Bompaine one of the most accomplished figurers in the United States and a great favorite with Mr. Hales customers, is still at the head of his cutting department.

Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln—The Lecture To-night.

We think we can promise those of our readers who attend the lecture of Mr. Littlefield to-night at Mercantile Library Hall a rare treat, and one which will not only greatly please them, but will be long remembered. We never tire of reading or listening to anything connected with that great and good man, who passed away from amongst us amid our rejoicings over the close of the great rebellion, and whose tragic end plunged a nations joy into sadness. Mr. Littlefield from his close personal connection with Mr. Lincoln while at from his scholarly attainments is peculiarly fitted to speak on this interesting subject, and we know that the large audience that will greet him to-night will carry home with them even a greater reverence for the memory of Lincoln than they had before.

Personal.

Governor W. E. Stevenson, of West Virginia, was a most welcome and agreeable caller at our office yesterday. We were among his admirers when he pursued his calling in this city, and when he was our representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Since Mr. Stevenson removed hence to West Virginia he has risen to the highest place in the gift of his Virginia constituents, and whether in the Senate or in the Executive chair of that State, he has discharged every duty with fidelity and distinguished ability. In his speech before the National Convention on Saturday, he evinced a warm interest in the prosperity of Pittsburgh as well as of his adopted State, and a thorough appreciation with the immense advantages to both his present and former home ever to follow the completion of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway.

Painful Accident.

An accident happened on Price street Saturday, by which Mr. Wm. Graff was seriously injured and one of his children slightly. Mr. Graff, with his wife and two children, were driving down Price street in a carriage, on their way to the South Presbyterian church, and when opposite Priest's foundry, the horse took fright at the escaping steam, and turning suddenly, ran the carriage on a pile of pipe, turning it over and throwing the occupants out. The youngest child was thrown with its head against a pile of pig iron, cutting an ugly gash in the forehead. It was for a time thought to have received fatal injuries. It soon recovered from the shock, however, when it was found to be only slightly injured. The mother and the other child escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Graff was painfully injured about the head and body, and sustained one of his legs.

THE GREENSBURG TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars—The Domestic Troubles of the Pair—Ray's Proceedings—The Interview With His Wife—How He Met His Death—Coroner's Investigation.

Further particulars of the tragedy which excited the suburban town of Greensburg on Saturday have been received and show it to be on the part of Ray, a deliberate attempt to murder his wife and destroy himself.

The matrimonial history of the unfortunate pair has been a sad one. It seems they were married in Indiana while she was on a visit there; that soon after he became intemperate and consequently abusive; that they had been living in Greensburg, but they moved to Anderson, Indiana, that he might break away from his dissipated associates. A few weeks past he again became desperate, and the wife left him, coming with her little boy, the only surviving one of the poor children, to Greensburg. There she took up her residence with the family of Lieutenant John Kyle, her brother-in-law.

Ray became more demoniacal it would appear at this course and repeatedly threatened to have revenge upon her and her friends, whom he charged with the trouble.

Thursday last, Ray received a dispatch giving the information that Ray had left Anderson and started for Greensburg. She consulted with the authorities and Officer Cline was placed on guard. Ray arrived on Friday and stopped at Black's Hotel, but was ordered to leave on account of the excitement he occasioned. He then secured a lodgment at the Kettering House.

Next morning he called at Kyle's and asked to see his wife. He was refused unless Officer Cline accompanied him. He agreed to this, and a meeting was arranged for the afternoon. Mr. Kyle, who had been absent, being secured by this time.

About three o'clock Ray was admitted into the house, and went to the room. Officer Cline then demanded that he should give up all weapons, which he apparently did.

Mrs. Ray entered the room accompanied by her little child. As she came in Ray arose and approached towards her. He said, "Gertie, can I die with you?" She refused unless she can live with me again?" Mrs. Ray replied: "No, Oscar, I cannot live with you." He then plead with her in the most piteous manner to change her determination, and several times repeated the expression, "You know, Gertie, I love you as I do my life." She was firm in her answer, but was not in the least shaken in her purpose. He then asked for a drink. Mr. Kyle handed him a glass of water, and while he was drinking Mrs. Ray heard the child crying in the hall and went to see what was the matter. She did not wish to return to the parlor again, but was induced to do so by Mr. Kyle, who thought it better that the interview be terminated in a more friendly manner. During this temporary absence Ray made profuse promises of reformation, and stated that if his wife would only return home with him she would have no further cause for complaint. When Mrs. Ray returned the husband again asked her if he could not induce her to live with him again and received as before, the reply "No." He then asked "Are you afraid of me?" to which Mrs. Ray replied, "I am." Ray then paced the floor for a moment or two and then stopping suddenly coaxed the little child to come and kiss him. By this time he had reached the doorway leading to the hall, and before leaving the child he straightened himself up and said, "Gertie farewell." At the same moment he drew a revolver from his coat sleeve, and taking aim at his wife, who was seated on a chair at one side of the mantlepiece, fired at her. She dropped upon the floor, but upon examination it was found that the ball had not touched her, but grazing her head has lodged in the wall, inflicting a painful wound. Mrs. It swooned he turned immediately to Mr. Kyle and fired. Mr. Kyle was so near